preamble and resolutions, which were adopted

Whereas, 'The London Field' has lately made sublic certain charges purporting to have been made by the Earl of Dunraven in reference to the recent America's Cup moces sailed under the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron; and Whereas, This club is of opinion that, notwithstanding the extraordinary conduct of the Earl of Dunraven in respect to the time and manner of making such charges, it is due to its honor and lightly that suitable action should be taken in relation thereto.

making such charges, dignity that suitable action should be taxed dignity that suitable action should be taxed lation thereto.

Resolved, That J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney and George L. Rives are hereby appointed a committee, with power, in their discretion, to add to their number, to whom the matter of said to their number, to whom the matter of said to their number, to whom the matter of said that said som mittee shall have full power to represent this clul in reference to the matter, and to take on behalf of the club and in its name any action which may be the matter of the club and in its name any action which may be the proper in the premises.

ing adjourned and the members went their way, none willing to express an opinion as to what will be the fate of Dunrayen.

FULL JUSTICE TO BE DONE.

William C. Whitney was asked by a Tribune reporter when the committee would meet. He said that nothing in that way had been decided upon. Everybody seemed satisfied with the result of the meeting and to think that full justice

will be done.

One member said that he thought Dunraven must have been a triffe "off" when he made the charges, or he must have a false notion of the stuff of which American yachtsmen are

The committee will probably inform Dunrayen of the action of the club, and may take him at his word and ask him to come over and tell his

TO MAKE PROMOTIONS QUICKER.

PLAN TO SHORTEN THE POLICEMEN'S PROBATION TO THREE MONTHS.

Commissioners Andrews and Parker are drawing up a new set of resolutions to govern promotions in the Police Department. It is understood that the Commissioners have decided shorten the probationary period of six months to three months. The present mode of making pros made up by putting on it from time to time the orious service, is said to be illegal. No promotion have been made under this system, and it is said that the new regulations will provide for competitive examinations required by the Bi-Partisan bill They will be submitted to the State Civil Service Commission for approval. It is expected that the Commissioners will adopt the new method before the end of the week and proceed with making pro Acting Chief Conlin's chances for being made Chief will not be injured

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AN ELECANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

THE TOBACCO TRUST BEATEN

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HANCOCK SAYS ITS METHODS ARE UNLAWFUL.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE BROUGHT AGAINST THE CORPORATION-SIMILAR ACTION TO BE

evening gave out his decision in the case of C. beginning of an action to prohibit the American Company from doing business in this State. The At torney-General grants the petition of the plaintiffs. It is generally believed that this is a first step in a ment against the different trusts, and eventually the legality of the business in sugar leather, etc., by the combined companies will be sub jected to like review in the courts. The effort of the Chicago gas combination to secure incorporation this State is thus headed off. It is understood in Syracuse that Attorney-General Hancock is acting sympathy with Governor Morton's wishes, anthat this decision against the Tobacco Trust is only a beginning. Attorney-General Hancock, in his de-

cel the certificate of authority heretofore grante to the company authorizing it to carry on busines in the State of New-York. It appears from the papers presented upon the hearing that the American Tobacco Company is a New-Jersey company incorporated on or about January 20, 1850, with a capital stock of \$5,00,000. In the month of December 1852, the company their in the proper other in this State a sworn copy of its articles of incorporation and a statement setting forth the outsness and objects of the corporation, whereupen the Secretary

The state of the property of t

incorporated under foreign and domestic statutes. I have no sympathy with any disposition upon the part of private citizens or public officials to attack the existence of a corporation because of temporary financial embarrassment, or trivial and unintentional deviations from chartered powers. Applications made for purposes of speculation, to redress private grievances or to promote the interests of rival corporations are unworthy of consideration. I am of the opinion that swificient evidence has been produced upon the hearing to authorize the commencement of an action to determine whether the American Tobacco Company is not transacting its businessa in the State of New-York in an unlawful manner, in restraint of trade and to prohibit it from further transaction of such business.

The application is granted, and an action may be commenced upon filing a bond sufficient in form and amount to indemnify the people against costs of sult.

T. E. HANCOCK, Attorney-General.

ABSORBED BY THE STANDARD OIL.

THE GIANT CORPORATION PAYS \$2,500,000 FOR

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.-With the coming of Decem ber 1, the W. L. Mellon Pipe Line of Pittsburg will be a thing of the past. Negotiations have finished and the property will be turned over to the National Transit Company (Standard Off Company on that date, and with the deal will be included the Bear Creek refinery at Coleman Station on Allegheny Valley Railroad and one at terminus of the trunk line, at Marcus Hook, Delaware County; also a controlling interest in the Crescent Pipe Line, extending from Pittsburg to The gathering system of the W. Mellon Pipe Line embraces 325 miles of pipe, extending through Allegheny and Washington coun ties, and in the Sistersville field, and 100 miles main line from Sistersville to Pittsburg, and 1,000, 000 barrels of tankage. It was learned that the price paid was something near \$2.500,000.

SHE THOUGHT THEY WERE ONLY PASTE

A SERVANT MUCH ASTONISHED WHEN SHE FOUND SHE HAD BEEN WEARING DIAMONDS

Louise Chase, a servant, who lives at No. 1655 Downing-st., has been attracting the attention of the neighborhood istely by her elaborate display of liamonds. Brilliants shone from her ears, decke her fingers and flashed at her throat. A p thing was that it was only at nighttime that sh dazzled curious women and ardent admirers by he night when she was arrested by detectives for wear ing stolen property. She told them that she go ing stolen property. She told them that she got the diamonds from George W. Taylor, a colored butler, who was arrested for robberty a few days ago. She raid Taylor made her a present of the jewels. The young woman was thunderstruck when she learned that she had been wearing genuine diamonds.

"I thought dey was only paste. I nebah dreamt dat niggah would give me real diamonds. When he guy 'em to me I says. 'All right, Gayer, I'll take 'em, but I will only wear 'em in the nightime. I wouldn't hab cheek fer to wear 'em in the daytime.' I told him dey would do all right in the night fer a biuff.'

Kate Havens, of No. 219 West Forty-eighth-st., from whom Taylor stole them, told the police that they were worth \$3,90.

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IN BRASS & IRON, FOR INTERIORS, OPEN FIREPLACES, ETC.

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A BIG STRIKE BEGUN.

THE HOUSESMITHS AND BRIDGEMEN LEAVE WORK.

MEN IN OTHER BUILDING TRADES MAY JOIN THEM-THE DEMANDS OF THE UNION-

The long threatened strike of the Housesmiths Brooklyn. The strike is directed at present

shorter hours and the signing of agreements which were alleged to be essential for the protection of the men.

THE WORKMEN'S DEMANDS.

The following are the articles which the Housesmiths and Bridgemakers' Union wanted

foremen or superintendents, or to interfere with the employes. Sec. 6. Stewards to be maintained for the purpose of looking after the interests of the union on all lobs; all compaints of stewards to be made to the walking delegates of the union stewards shall not metrfere with the men during working hears. Sec. 7. All men to be paid weekly, and not to be kept waiting; all men kept waiting to be paid or the job where they work.

Sec. 8. The walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemakers Union to be permitted to visit all lobs of all times during working hours to look after the interests of the union.

Sec. 9. Wages scale. Setters, \$3.50; derrickmen and good all-around men, \$3. heipers on derrick, \$2.50; inishers, \$3.; finishers, \$2.5; foreman finisher, \$3.50; inishers, \$3.; finishers, helpers, \$2.5; blacksmiths. The above is the minimum scale of wages; no rejuction of wages to men receiving more than this scale calls for while this agreement is in force.

BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

Cornell, the biggest manufacturers of iron work in the city, whose factory is at Twenty-sixth-st. hitched to large and heavily leaded wagons, and and Eleventh-ave. The housesmiths' organiza- go at a rate altogether too rapid for safety in the wages began to go down, and the housesmiths, who had been earning \$4 and \$5 a day, received only \$1.50 and \$2.25 a day. The manufacturers' organization then began to relax a little and the housesmiths again organized and formed a union hundred members. They prepared a form of agreement and presented their demand last year to the Iron League, which refused to consider it. This year the union again presented its claims, but the Iron League would not even receive a ommittee.

The Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades appealed to Bishop Potter, the president of the New-York Council of Mediation and Conciliation, which was formed to act as a mediator between workmen and their employers. Bishop Potter wrote to the Iron League, asking that the petitions of the housesmiths to have the dispute submitted to arbitration be granted. President Cornell, however, wrote to Bishop Potter, refusing this request. Then the Board of Walking Delegates said that there was nothing left to do except to strike.

AT EMPLOYERS' OFFICES.

At the office of J. B. & J. M. Carnell vesterday afternoon no information as to the course which the firm was likely to pursue in regard to the strike could be obtained by a Tribune reporter. In the absence of J. M. Cornell nobody connected was declared that Mr. Cornell was not ready to say anything about the firm's position in the stylke. The following statement was made by a member of the firm of Milliken Brothers:

The Cornelis and ourselves have been singled out conjecture. It is said that the men owe us a grudge for the defeat they sustained some years ago; but I do not see how they can bear us any grudge, whatever, but were only delivering material. Then again, they have struck without any notice to us of their demands. The nearest approach to notice was a visit a committee paid about a week ago, when I was absent, and when they left word simply that they would go on strike to-day. So far as it is a question of increase of wages, we shall have to let them go until they think better of their action. The strikers made their headquarters at

Executive Committee, headed by Frank P. Gary, the president of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, was in session all day, receiving the reports of the pickets. There were twentysix pickets, and they were distributed about



natural, wavy hair, without any stem; this long hair is fastened to a patented, flexible, soft ring, whereby a

the city to see that no non-union men were put to work in the places of the strikers. THE BUILDINGS AFFECTED.

The new buildings which are affected by the strike are as follows:

Hotel Waldorf annex, Fifth-ave, and Thirtythird-st.; Siegel, Cooper & Co., Sixth-ave, and third-st.; Siegel, Cooper & Co., Sixth-ave, and Ninetcenth-st.; Commercial Building, Broadway and Waverley Place; Pyle Building, King-st., near West-st.; building at Broadway and Twenty-eighth-st.; the Metropolitan Street Railway Comp.ny's power-house. Twenty-fifth-st., near Lexington-ave.; Roosevelt Hospital annex. West Fifty-ninth-st., near Ninth-ave.; Hearn's drygoods house. West Fourteenth-st.; Vanderbilt Clinic, Sixtieth-st. and Amsterdam-ave.; Lord's Court Building, William-st. and Exchange Place; also, the buildings at Leonardst. and Broadway, No. 179 Wooster-st., Broadway and Ann-st., and Broadway and Prince-st., the site of the old Metropolitan Hotel. All the foregoing jobs are those of J. B. & J. M. Cornell.

Cornell.

The jobs of Milliken Brothers on which work has been stopped include the buildings at Spring and Varick sts. Twelfth-st, and Thirdave, and several buildings in Brooklyn. The men who were at work on the chapel of Grace Church, on Fourteenth-st., near Third-ave., also quit work. None except housesmiths and bridgemen have stopped work on the foregoing list of buildings, and men of other trades will not be called out unless an attempt is made to fill the places of the strikers with non-union men. POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Under instructions from Acting Chief Conlin.

the police captains in the precincts in which the buildings named are situated sent policemen to guard the structures. Policemen also guarded the iron works of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, at

the iron works of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, at Twenty-sixth-st, and Eleventh-ave.

President Gary and Delegate Lenahan yesterday afternoon visited the State Board of Arbitration, which met at the Murray Hill Hotel. The Board consists of William Purcell, of Rochester, chairman; ex-Judge Gilbert Robertson, of Troy, and Edward Feency, of Brooklyn. P. J. Madden is the secretary of the Board, giving the men's reasons for going on strike and the terms on which they would return to work. Gary said that the men presented an agreement to the Iron League nine months ago and then went around to the individual "bosses" with a copy of it. They were referred to J. M. with a copy of it. They were referred to Cornell, president of the League. Gary sal Mr. Cornell told the committee that at a air. Cornell told the committee that at a meet-ing of the Iron League it was decided not to

hear the employes.

The members of the Board of Arbitration tried to see J. M. Cornell, but failed. In reply to a letter which they sent to him, Mr. Cornell said that he would say its contents before a meeting of the

League.

Mr. Feeney, of the Board, when seen by a reporter for The Tribune, said: 'I cannot say whether the Board will be able to arbitrate in this strike or not. There are always hopes of ending a strike if non-union men are not put to work. The men are willing to arbitrate, but of course we cannot tell as yet what the Iron League will do."

A communication was received at the strikers'

League will do."
A communication was received at the strikers'
headquarters in the afternoon from Milliken
Brothers, requesting that a committee be instructed to call on the firm. A committee was ent accordingly.

sent accordingly.

The strikers' pickets reported last night that no attempt had been made to put non-union men at work, but it was rumored that J. B. & J. M. Cornell intended to put non-union men to work this morning. At the surfkers' headquarters it was said that if they did so all the union mechanics of the other trades now at work on the Cornells' jobs would immediately be called out. Commissioner Feeney said last night that he hoped to bring about a conference between Milliken Brothers and the strikers to-day. The members of the firm had left their office in Cortlandist, when the strikers' committee and Commissioner Feeney called there last evening.

The strikers' Executive Committee of fifteen and the Board of Walking Delegates held pro-

The strikers Executive Committee of fitteen and the Board of Walking Delegates held protracted sessions last night. Secretary Lenahan, of the committee, said that many telegrams had been received from the housesmiths and bridgemen in Chicago, Boston, St. Louis and other places, saying that care would be taken to prevent men from leaving those cities to come here and take the places of the strikers.

and take the places of the strikers.

An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to put a few non-unior men to work on the new building at Spring and Varick sts., to take the places of strikers, but the stone masons and portable engineers working there immediately joined the strikers, and work had to be suspended.

THE DEATH OF MRS. G. P. HARMON. INCURRED BY BICYCLE RIDERS.

The death of Mrs. G. P. Harmon, who was ru st, by a wagen of the American Brewing Company ger of riding bicycles in the public streets which A few years ago the housesmiths and the struc-tural and architectural workers were well or-wagons, in particular, are dangerous things for wagons frequently are big, fleshy men, who drink so much beer that they are half-tipsy all the time.

It is not uncommon to see the driver of a brewery waxon rein his team so close to a streetca that it would be unsafe even for an athlete to at tempt to get on or off the car until time has been ee a driver deliberately drive faster when a perin danger of being run down. At such times the driver will shout as loudly as possible and then laugh with drunken giee at the fright of the person who has managed to avoid being crushed under Mrs. Harmon, who lived at No. 17 West One-hun-

red-and-twenty-ninth-st., rode part way around the Central Park with some friends on Saturday, and as they were about to cross Ninety-seventh in Fifth-ave., the brewery wagon driven by John if to block their way. Mrs. Harmon's companions it to block their way. Mrs. Harmon's companions, being expert risers, managed to get past the wagon and norses unhurt. Mrs. Harmon, who had learned to ride a bleycle lately, was thrown off and hurt fatally. She died on Sunday morning. Her funeral will be held at the Church of the Puritians, Fifthave. and One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., this even-

ing.

Bien, the driver of the brewery wagon, was arrested at the time of the accident, and he has been held for an examination. There also will be a Coroner's inquest in the case.

QUIET OPENING OF NEZ PERCES LAND.

THERE WAS NOTHING LIKE THE RUSH FOR THE Spokane, Wash., Nov. 18 .- According to the pro-

lamation of President Cleveland, the Nez Perces Reservation in Idaho was thrown open to settle ment to-day at noon, Pacific time. It was expected that the scenes enacted in Oklahoma would be repeated here, only on a smaller scale, but such was not the case. In fact, there was not what could be called a wild scramble for land at all. That the expected rush did not occur is due to the manner in which the reservation was thrown open and to really to be opened to-day. Outside of the newspaper reports the only official notice received to that effect was the following telegram to the local land office at Lewiston from S. W. Lamoreaux, Commissioner of the General Land Department at Washington, D. C., under date of November 13: The Register and Receiver will publish in the local papers notice that the President has signed a proclamation opening the Nez Perces reservation lands to settlement and entry on the 18th inst.

From the fact that no proclamation with the President's signature attached had been received many discredited the report of the opening. Not a word was received as to the manner of opening the reservation, and consequently no restraint was put

went into the reserve yesterday to select locations while the remaining boomers rushed over it early this morning, bent on getting some choice spots. When the hour for the opening came nearly everybody had aiready made his selections. Several hundred who waited until noon before beginning the march found all the choice lands aiready taken. The only likelihood of any trouble resulting is over mineral claims and town sites. The Craig itange of mountains which extend across the territory opened is said to be rich in minerals. Here prospectors and "sooners" staked out both places and quartz claims several days ago and will attempt to hold them against later comers. It is expected that serious trouble will ensue here.

At least a dozen town sites were mapped out weeks in advance, and the rush for these furnished the only excitement witnessed. while the remaining boomers rushed over it early

A BISHOP LICENSED TO PRACTISE MEDICINE Peoria, Il., Nov. 18.-Bishop B. B. Ussher, rector and the artists employed for hairdressing are experts in their profession.

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